THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH MARCH.

ALI SERANG and twelve convicts have sued Mr. Beadon, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in the High Court for unduly detaining them and keeping them to hard labour after the expiration of their term of imprisonment. Damages have been laid at Rs. 2,600. Let us see how Mr. Beadon explains away his conduct in this matter. We are afraid, it will go hard against Mr. Beadon if the case be proved, and a mere warning or a threat of dismissal will not meet the ends of justice this time.

MR. LABOUCHERE, editor of *Truth*, holds a very humble opinion of the Radicals, though he is one himself. He says, in the main they are "unpractical fools. They are satisfied with proclaiming their principles, but they never seem to take any pains to see that effect be given to them. They almost invariably allow themselves to be humbugged at elections, and support candidates who flatter them with vague generalities, but who, when in Parliament, become sheep, cowering before the crack of the party whip. All this must be changed if Radicals are to be anything but well-meaning dolts, led about for years like the Israelites in the desert, and yet never reaching the Promised Land. It was only after Moses had died and had been succeeded by more practical men that the Israelites entered Canaan."

REGARDING the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan the *St. James's Gazette* says:—"The Ameer of Afghanistan is going to visit India 'at his own request.' Suspicious and discontented Anglo-Indians will be relieved when he is safely back again at Kabul. It is no secret that Abdur Rahman's relations with his vassal nobles are 'not cordial,' as it is euphemistically put by the *Daily News*. He is said to be a strong ruler by his friends, and a tyrant by his enemies. At all events, he has made himself obnoxious to many of his subjects. The Sirdars, whether they are turbulent feudal chiefs longing for renewed anarchy, or Afghan patriots 'rightly struggling to be free' from the yoke of a despot, will not perhaps look forward with pleasure to his return. They may fly into rebellion before Abdul Rahman is clear of the passes. It may even be that, that potentate is not quite clear whether he will ever return. A palace at Calcutta and a pension paid quarterly have their charms, and may even seem preferable to acting as buffer at Kabul between two powerful rivals. And if Abdul Rahman should persist in abdicating or anything of that sort, what a pretty field for dexterous diplomatists and pushing generals there would be beyond the mountains!"

IN ENGLAND, the Afghan affairs have produced a deep sensation. Warlike preparations are being hastened on with great activity. Her Majesty has been advised by her confidential Ministers to call out the Reserve and Militia of the Kingdom. The Reserve and Militia cannot be called out unless a case for "great emergency" within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament, is clearly made out. This force will add 200,000 men to the effective military establishment of the country. The Reserve is to be permanently embodied; this shows that the Ministers consider the present crisis graver than when towards the close of the Turkish War Lord Beaconsfield was induced to call out the Reserve. We do not disapprove of all these strategical preparations; but weighing the chances of a war with Russia, we think, that if Russia has two grains of sense to rub against each other in her head, she will not court danger by pledging herself to a war with England.

TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH.

THE *Pioneer*, in noticing the admission of four Hindu gentlemen into the ranks of the Madras volunteers, has shed a flood of tears for the injury to the volunteer cause by the presence of *kalalogs* in the rank and file of the volunteer corps. Finding that it would be inelegant to question the loyalty of the natives in the teeth of the cereberian way of *its recent expression*, and the sound of which is still dinning in the ears of everybody, he comes to the end of his parable in a round-about way, but none-the-less inexplicit. He says: "The English in India are still a garrison in what was once a conquered country, and though there are many encouraging signs that the era of mutual distrust is passing away, premature relaxation of all our safeguards might only encourage a revival of sedition among the evil-disposed. In maintaining a Volunteer force the line must be drawn somewhere, so as infallibly to exclude any element that could in troublous times possibly become disaffected to the Crown, and though the vast majority of natives are as loyal as Anglo Indians, it must always be impossible to draw distinctions between native and native: and therefore, until lapse of time has cemented the unanimity of feeling between the races, in recruiting for the Volunteer force the line should still be drawn between European and Native." But may we ask our friend who the Eurasians and native Christians are? Are they not natives of India, and do they form a part and parcel of the dominant class? We would ask our contemporary to pause and ponder, if there is not a sympathetic chord in the human breast which when struck does not produce a sweet harmony of feelings. In the natives of India, reciprocity of feeling is a marked trait, and we make bold to say that the fears of our friend are utterly groundless.

IN SUMMING up a criminal case to the jury, Mr. Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court remarked:—"That it is incumbent on the magistrates to keep a jealous eye on the police, to study carefully the diaries submitted to them daily, and not to allow any unnecessary or unexplained delay to take place in the completion of police investigations." Quite true. The police in its present state of inefficiency should always be closely and carefully watched and its action scrutinised. When the highest Courts of all the Presidencies hold this unanimous opinion regarding the integrity and honesty of the police, ought not the Government of India to move in the matter?

"THE SECRETARY OF STATE for India is said to have decided that arrangements for raising the capital for the Neilgherry-Rigi Railway should be made in India and in the London money market. The Company is to be domiciled in India."

"THE MOST valuable of the important archæological discoveries made at Rome during the recent carnival season is the statue of a Roman lady, with a Greek inscription telling us that it was erected 'to an intelligent mother-in-law by her son-in-law Enbouleon.' It is especially valuable as a proof how little human nature has changed; since even in those days the discovery of merit in a mother-in-law, was deemed sufficiently remarkable for commemoration in the purest Parian marble by the son-in-law, as a token of his gratitude for the miracle" The antipathy to the mother-in-law so marked in Europe is unknown to us Bengalis.

MRS. LOPEZ has presented a petition to the Calcutta High Court in which she applied for costs to conduct her case before a full bench. The case, which relates to the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, is considered so important that it is desirable that it should be heard before a full bench of seven judges. The court would help the petitioner if it could, but the Chief Justice observed that she did not distinctly state that she had no funds. The petitioner was at liberty to make a fresh application stating this fact distinctly, when the Court would take the matter into consideration. We wish her to renew the application and see how the Indian courts fare in this matter.

"AN ACCIDENT of a rather serious character occurred on the 2nd instant to the Empress Eugenie and party. It appears that the Empress, accompanied by the Duc de Bassano and others, was returning from an afternoon ride, when opposite some cottages at Farnborough Green the horses took fright at a man unloading some coals, became unmanageable, and bolted in the direction of the principal entrance to the park. Near it they ran into a lime cart drawn by one horse, the shaft of the latter penetrating the breast of one of the horses about three feet and killing it on the spot. This brought the carriage to a sudden stop, and its occupants were thrown out into the roadway. Fortunately, the Empress and the Due de Bassano suffered no more than a severe shaking. The coachman was so badly hurt that he had to be conveyed home."

WEDNESDAY, 1ST APRIL.

WE ARE requested to announce that Mr. Thomas Robert Stokoe, Barrister-at-law, has contributed Rs. 100 in aid of the Broughton Institution Funds.

THE SIR ORACLE of Northumberland Street, Mr. Stead, was inspired with the following thought on the prospects of the impending war with Russia:—"The calculation at present is that Russia will not risk a quarrrel with England, the first result of which would be to bring the Austrians to Salonica, and decide the question of the Balkans in favour of her secular foe. But Russia can afford to allow Austria to take Salonica if she holds Constantinople, and the natural consequence of any alliance between England and Austria, on the basis of the occupation of Salonica, would be to throw the Sultan into the arms of Russia. Much more unlikely things have happened than the occupation of Constantinople by a Russian force for the defence of the Ottoman Empire. That arrangement would suit Russia admirably; and who can say that looking at the present temper of the Sultan and the indifference with which Ministers have abandoned all attempts to secure the friendship of the Caliph, that it is not on the cards?" The desire for the occupation of Constantinople by Russia has been no secret ever so long since, that our oracle might have spared himself the trouble to prophesy it.

A REUTER'S despatch from Teheran states that the Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission have received orders to start in May next, and that the plague has broken out at Ojagh, sixty miles from Hamadan.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"A prophet is not without honour save in his own country. So it is also with a prophetess. Here in London every one is going to hear an American lady lecture at St. James's Hall, and meanwhile over in India native women are flocking to hear Mrs. Grant-Duff, the wife of the Governor of Madras. Mrs. Potts is talking in London about doctoring; Mrs. Grant-Duff is lecturing in Madras about cooking. The latter is the first Indian Governor's wife, it seems, who has addressed public meetings, but the idea is so excellent a one that assuredly she will not be the last. Indeed, it is clear that in these days, when women's sphere in the world is being extended every moment, the question, 'What sort of a wife has he?' will be more important than ever in the selection of Ambassadors and Governors. Lady Dufferin, as everybody knows, is great at the stage; Mrs. Grant-Duff has gone on the stump. Has Lady Reay, we wonder, settled what her role is to be?"

THE BOUNDARY Commission has made one discovery, and that is, that there is no love lost between Afghans and Turkomans.

"QUITE A scare," says the *Federal Australian*, "seems to have been occasioned in Sydney by the discovery that the wooden blocks with which some of the thoroughfares are paved are swarming with those microscopic forms of life known as *bacteria*; and the conclusion has been somewhat precipitately arrived at that epidemic diseases may be originated and propagated by these agencies. But apprehensions of this kind are the product of fear rather than of reason, for *bacteria* and cognate organisms are not so much the cause as the consequence of certain maladies. They are, as a local writer pointed out in the pages of the *Victorian Review* a few years ago, 'Nature's scavengers,' for the removal or destruction of morbid tissue. The human intestines teem with them, and the moment death takes place they commence their sanitary work. This was admirably explained and elucidated by the late Mrs Somerville, in one of her popular treatises on science; and quite recently Professor Ray Lankestor has repeated the same well-established truth. 'We are all of us at all times,' he observes, 'swarming with bacteria, bacilli, vibriones, and spirilla. The mouth of every man, woman and child contains thousands of these organisms of various shapes and kinds. It is here that they were first of all discovered, just two hundred years

ago, by Leuwenhock, the Dutch microscopist, who described them in the *Philosophical Transactions* of our Royal Society. Not only the mouth of man, but every moist part of the surface of the body, and, above all, the intestines, precisely in those persons who are perfectly healthy, swarms with various kinds of bacteria." The fact need occasion us no more uneasiness than the other fact, that every corpuscle in our blood is a separate being, a living unit, leading its individual life, and swimming up and down, with a certain amount of freedom, in the tides and currents of our vital fluid. But, unfortunately, there is nothing of which the average man or woman knows so little as of the structure and functions of his or her own frame.

THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL.

A CURIOUS experiment of the transfer of blood from the body of a live dog to that of a dead one was made in Denver, and we quote a portion of the article which appeared in the Denver *Daily News* for the edification of our medical friends. "The subject operated upon was a medium sized terrier dog. It was securely tied, and an incision made in an artery in his neck, by which the animal was bled to death. He certainly passed through all the symptoms of dying, and soon after the last blood issued from the wound his frame became fixed and rigid, and his eyes showed the senseless glare of death. The room was kept at a temperature of 70 deg. Fahr., while the dog lay for three hours dead. By this time he had become very stiff and cold. He was now placed in a warm water bath that was constantly maintained at a temperature of 105 deg., and was continually and thoroughly rubbed, and as he became pliant his limbs were gently worked about and his whole body rendered supple. A half pint of hot water was now passed into his stomach through a hard rubber tube that was forced down his œsophagus. When this was accomplished, the mouth of a rubber tube, attached to a bellows, was introduced into his windpipe, and as the bellows was provided with a double valve, by which the air could be withdrawn as well as inhaled, the dog's nose was securely fastened up. A large and powerful Newfoundland dog that had been obtained for the purpose had been tied near by, and was now bled, while the attending surgeon proceeded to adjust the transfusing apparatus, and began to slowly inject the live dog's blood into the dead one. Simultaneously Mr. Armitage began slowly working the respiratory bellows, while I kept rubbing the animal and bending his limbs and body to facilitate circulation. We could not have been more anxious about the issue of our efforts if they had been made on a human being instead of a dumb brute. When a pint of fresh blood had been injected I could see some change about the eyes of the dog. But no one spoke. One thought was common to all—would life come back? In a few moments more there was certainly a convulsive tremor noticeable in the body. Mr. Armitage, in undisguised excitement, said to the surgeon, 'Press the blood.' In a minute or two more the dog gasps and soon attempts to eject the respiratory tube, which was accordingly withdrawn. This was followed by gasps and a catching of the breath, while the eyes grew brighter and more natural. The rubbing and blood injecting were yet applied, and the dog was struggling as if in a fit. But his efforts soon became less violent, and he began a low whine. A compress was now placed on the artery, and in twenty-two minutes after the first blood was injected, he sits up, after having been dead three hours and twenty minutes. The dog then drank a broth that had been prepared for him in case of his revival, and soon got up, and walked about. He was furnished with a comfortable bed near the stove, and from this time forward his recovery was so rapid that in two days he was turned out to run in streets. He is now a rugged character in good health, with seemingly no bad remembrance of his resurrection." This method of sustaining life in the sick has been practised by physicians from olden times, but with limited success; and if this experiment be found to hold good in every case, a really happy discovery has been made. But we know, similar experiments were tried in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital without success, we therefore take the report of the experiment with much reserve.

REUTER tells us that war preparations on a most formidable scale are going on in England, that the receipt of some counter proposals from Russia in reply to Lord Granville's despatch of the 16th instant, has excited the British nation a great deal, and that there is a concensus of opinion that the question of eastern supremacy should be settled once for all. In view of creating an impression on Russia, England is about to send a fleet, consisting of nine iron-clads, twenty-four gun-boats, and thirty-six torpedo-boats to the Baltic. The London *Daily News* publishes a paragraph which says that a conciliatory reply from the Russian Government is now on its way to England, and that hopes are entertained of a peaceful settlement of the Afghan question.

IN NOTICING the letter of Mr. Maclean in the *Times* on the subject of the Northbrook Club giving a dinner to Lord Ripon, the *Punch* delivers himself thus:—"Coming from any influential quarter the above would be almost, if not quite, impertinent. As it stands it is both humerous and harmless, being only noticeable at all as an indication of the extreme unfitness for all loyally Imperial legislation that characterises the majority of those retired dyspeptics who are highly respected—at least by each other—under the generic appellation of 'Anglo-Indians.' Had Mr. *Punch* time and space to spare, he would like to say a strong word or two to these self-sufficient gentlemen concerning the intellectual estimate they have formed of their brother subject of Her Most Gracious Majesty, 'The Nigger.' If it be 'rank radicalism' to civilise, to elevate and finally to emancipate our fellow-men from all disabilities whatever, then is Mr. *Punch* in company with the late distinguished Viceroy of India, the very rankest of rank Radicals."

LORD AND LADY REAY arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 30th March after a pleasant voyage, and were received with the usual honors. At the Secretariat Lord Reay was sworn in, and was subsequently presented with an address by the Corporation.

FRIDAY, 3RD APRIL.

THE *Englishman* gives the following description of a new filtering medium:—"A new filtering medium in the shape of carbon paper in which is incorporated from 19 to 20 per cent. of animal charcoal, has lately been brought into use. The paper is cut into discs, and pairs of these discs are arranged in a chambered cylinder with closed compartments. Thus the water in a filter of six compartments has to pass through twelve sheets of the paper. The filter is connected with the water main from which the unfiltered water enters, passing into the supply pipe. One great advantage of the paper is that fresh discs can be inserted at any time when required."

TRUTH says:—"Lord Garmoyle, who is now in Canada, recently thrilled the ladies at Government House with the following account of his experiences in India. He was asleep in his bed, when he awoke, feeling something very clammy sticking to his great toe. It was a cobra. Putting his hand beneath the pillow, he drew out his revolver, took aim, fired and shot off the toe with the snake attached to it. The toe was subsequently examined by an experienced surgeon, who discovered that it was impregnated with poison. Had it not, therefore, been for his Lordship's presence of mind, our country would have lost in its future councils the matured wisdom of one of our hereditary legislators."

"SOME PEOPLE are so particular. A gentleman who recently made a speech before a Planters' Association, in which he was reported to have said, Gentlemen, I must protest against the—I had almost said *squeal*, &c., &c., wrote to the offending newspapers to explain indignantly that he never said 'squeal,' but 'scare.' Now, if he had let the printer's happy emendation stand as it was, his speech would at least have had that spark of originality of expression which few amateur orations as a rule display."

ANOTHER gentleman who faithfully served the Government during the Mutiny of 1857, has just left this world. Shaikh Sharf-ud-din C. I. E. of Shikarpur is dead. Not even sixmonths ago, the deceased was invested by Sir Alfred Lyall with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. We wish the gentleman had lived a little longer to enjoy the honour which Government, however tardily, decorated him with.

WE ARE requested to announce that from the 15th April next, a new daily journal under the title of "the Indian Organ" will see the light. *It will be a zemindar's Organ.* The rates of subscription for Town and Maffassil are Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

WE HAVE been favoured with a copy of the third annual report of the Sripur Hitashadhini Sabha. It appears that the *status*, and the resources of the Sabha are improving year by year. Its income has nearly doubled since last year. The institution has done good work by pecuniarily helping the needy, gratuitously distributing medicine among them, by establishing a Public Library, &c., &c. We wish the Sabha long life and success.

THE *Statesman* learns from England that Lord Ripon has really asked the Government to redeem the long injustice done to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar by the Foreign Office, at the time of the Mutiny. We hope the India Office will give heed to the recommendation.

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL.

A NEW attempt at journalism—an attempt to publish the news, notes, and telegrams of the day in verse—is being made by the Editor of the "Indienne." But the first or the specimen number, does not hold out much hopes of success. However, we, in our usual way, wish our contemporary success and long life. One word more. Why not publish the advertisements in verse also? Uniformity is always desirable, and should be maintained at any cost.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"We are glad to see from the *Times of India* that at a meeting of Indians and Indian sympathisers, held at Professor Wordsworth's, at Breach Candy, Bombay, it was determined to send a weekly telegraphic summary of Indian news and opinion to some English paper to counteract the pernicious effect of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent's weekly budget of partisan statements, reflections, and innuendoes, and to supply the vacuum which is left by his partisan suppression of views and even of facts which do not square with his own ideas. The one-sided presentation of Indian politics to the English public, due to the fact that the only regular and conspicuous reports on the subject are those of a partisan who does not consider the nature of his position of informant to demand any restraint upon his partisanship, has for some time been a grave scandal to English journalism. It would have been better, had the movement to remedy this evil come from our side; but it is an unmixed blessing wherever it comes from, and we wish it all imaginable success."

AMONG many other presents to the Amir is a richly ornamented sword prepared by Messrs. Hamilton and Co of this city. It is mounted with diamonds and cost Rs. 15,000. The inscription on the scabbard runs thus:—"This sword was presented to His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, by his friend the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India.—Rawalpindi, 1885."

SAYS THE *Bangalore Examiner*:—"On Sunday last, a most interesting ceremony was gone through in Ramaswamy Kovil, in Narrainpillay Street. A large number of Brahmins of both sexes were branded on both arms by the *Guru* or priest. The brand consisted of some of the signs of Vishnu, which were burnt on the arms of the devotees, after which they were said to have received eternal salvation, no matter what wrong they might commit on earth. For this service the *Guru* received Rs. 50 from each person so branded with the sacred sign, while others gave larger amounts according to their means for the destructive work."

"IT IS believed at Constantinople that the Russian Government contemplates taking advantage of the present position of affairs to request from the Porte a modification of existing regulations concerning the navigation of the Dardanelles, or to make some other demands upon the Ottoman Government."

THE *Statesman* says:—"We hear privately also from home that Mr. Gladstone will under any circumstances retire from office, at the next election. The old Duke of Devonshire is believed to be dying and Lord Hartington will go to the Upper House. Sir Charles Dilke, we are told, will be appointed leader of the Liberal party in the Commons. The intelligence comes to us from well informed quarters, but can hardly be regarded other than as speculative."

A WRITER in the *Pioneer* says:—"French influence at Mandalay is in the ascendant. Italians, who used to be in favour, find themselves superseded altogether. Possibly the determination of Italy to act in unison with England in the Red Sea may have something to do with their not being in such good favour as of old with the Burmese authorities. We may delude ourselves with the belief that the new French treaty is a commercial one; but with Tonquin in their possession, and arms and ammunition allowed to be freely imported by Upper Burmah, they will very soon find themselves compelled to act on their new frontier in such a way as to necessitate an advance, however much the French Government may be against it. The interest which now centres at Herat may, in the next generation, be turned to the south-west provinces of China, and Upper Burmah become the debatable ground between us and the French. It is to be regretted that at the present time our only representative at Mandalay is an itinerant postmaster, who sends our Government such information as reaches him, besides his other duties to his department. As it is generally known that he does this, it is natural enough that the Burmese do not give him many sources of information; and as he has no secret service money at command, he is necessarily unacquainted with a good deal that goes on in the place."

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The Heratee correspondent of the *Indo-Persian Schemes* writes the following about the occupation of Herat by the British :—"We hear that a detachment of Anglo-Indian troops will shortly arrive via Cabul to occupy our town. On the other hand, according to intelligence from Sarakhs, the Russians intend to steal a march on the English, and to occupy Herat themselves. The Heratees, whose nationality and language are Persian, are opposed both to the English and the Russians. They are also opposed to the construction of a railway from Merv, as the Russians could then flood our town and province with their goods, and thus cause material prejudice to our merchants, who import their merchandise, almost exclusively from India. Already trade between Merv and Herat, which but two years ago was flourishing, has been reduced to nothing since the Russians have been in possession to the latter town. English engineers are surveying the entire district between Herat and Sarakhs." The above is a clear hint that the trade of Herat and necessarily of its neighbourhood would be absorbed by Russia, if it succeeds in completing the proposed Railway between Merv and Herat; and hence we may conclude that gradually Russian influence will predominate in Herat; and in that case the friendship which our Government is cultivating with the Amir of Afghanistan will not count for much. It then stands to reason that as there are hopes of an amicable settlement between England and Russia, the British Cabinet should ask Russia not to extend its system of railway beyond Merv in the direction of Herat.

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 296 against 250 and 246 in the 2 preceding weeks and 101 less than the corresponding week last year. Under the head of Cholera there were 87 deaths against 46 and 32 in the 2 preceding weeks. This rapid nicrease of the disease has been coincident with a very great increase of temperature. In the early week of March the temperature was moderate, but in the last week there was a sudden rise of temperature and the hot weather might be said to have begun. There were 8 deaths from Small pox against 4 and 7 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean of the disease being 10; Measles has been prevailing widely throughout the town during the week and 3 deaths were registered from the disease. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 35·6 per 1000 per annum.

We take from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Paris, March 31.—Eight-thousand French troops, forming the first instalment of fresh reinforcements, have been ordered to embark for Tonquin. The credit of fifty million francs, on account of the expedition, was voted in the Chamber to-day.

Paris, April 3.—M. de Freycinet has relinquished the task of forming a new Ministry, and therefore it has been entrusted to M. Constans. General Boulanger, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of Occupation in Tunis, has been appointed to the command of the Expeditionary forces in Tonquin.

Bombay, March 30.—A special telegram from Cairo says that in French diplomatic circles here, it is asserted that France intends to make an official declaration of war against China, France will send an expedition of 50,000 troops to Pekin.

The Channel Fleet has suddenly returned, and the incident has caused considerable excitement. A fleet, consisting of nine iron-clads, twenty-four gunboats, and thirty-six torpedo boats, is being equipped with the utmost despatch. They are intended for service in the Baltic.

31.—A Cairo telegram to the *Bombay Gazettee*, dated Monday, says that the Mahdi is sending large reinforcements to Berber to resist General Graham, should he overcome Osman Digma and continue to advance. Another telegram from the same source says that there is every probability that Lord Wolseley will proceed to Afghanistan.

Bombay, April 2.—A Special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from London says that the *Standard* of to-day, April 1, makes the announcement that the officers of the Russian Army in Central Asia have been warned by the Czar to avoid any step likely to embroil the country in war with England, pending the construction of the railway to Sarrakhs. There is a strong impression here, that the conciliatory attitude of Russia is simply a diplomatic move, with the object of gaining time, owing to her unpreparedness for a great war in Europe and in Asia.

Suakin March 30.—A spy from Tamai reports that the followers of Osman Digma are deserting in large numbers.

Rawul Pindee, March 30.—Thirteen Batteries, eleven Regiments of Cavalry, 26 of Infantry, and six Companies of Sappers and Miners have been warned to be in readiness for the field. A large proportion of them are already in camp, and prepared to move on the shortest notice. Nothing is known of the date of movement. Their destination and commands have not been announced. The re-occupation of Candahar is contemplated in support of Herat.

Rawul Pindee, April 1.—The first or Pishin Army Corps has been warned for field service, future events being still doubtful.

Gulran, March 25.—General Komaroff and Colonel Alikhanoff have advanced a considerable body of troops to Urustoshan, 18 miles north of Panjdeh. On the 22nd instant Saraks was still reported to be quiet and contented.

Dongola, March 31. News has been received here that the rebellion in Kordofan is on the increase, and that the rebels are in possession of El Obeid.

Jummoo, April 2.—His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere offered some days ago a contingent force for service in Afghanistan, and has placed the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(Session 1885.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, *on Thursday*, the *9th April* at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Relations between Electricity and Magnetism.

The lecture is open to the public.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

April 4th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, April 6, 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Our readers are already aware that Sir Herbert Maxwell in the House of Commons, and Lord Wemyss in the House of Lords, brought before Parliament the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. They both complained of the indecent haste with which the Bill was being hurried on in the Legislative Council. The debates which ensued show clearly that most of the hon. members of Parliament who took part in the discussion had a very imperfect knowledge of the merits of the case. Sir Herbert Maxwell pointed out in the House of Commons the undue precipitation with which the Viceroy was pressing forward the Bill without giving sufficient time for the translation of the Bill into Vernacular; that the measure was being carried by an official majority; that the representatives of the zemindars were overidden by the compact Government majority; and that the Viceroy and the Members of Council wanted to dispose of the Bill that they might hurry on to Simla. Sir Herbert supported his statements by the telegram which he had received from the Maharaja of Durbhanga requesting him to put the matter before Parliament. He referred to a despatch which had appeared in the *Times* containing an account of the manner in which the Opposition in the Council was being met. The despatch said that most of the amendments to the Bill were either withdrawn or defeated by the compact official majority voting to order. All these statements were perfectly correct, and Mr. Cross could not gainsay anyone of them. Mr. Cross pleaded his ignorance, and could absolutely say nothing in absence of any information from the Viceroy. Mr. Gladstone was equally ignorant, and showed his impatience in a marked manner. "The right hon. gentleman is under a mistake," he said, "in bringing this matter forward as one of urgent public importance without having previously done his best to obtain information as to the actual state of the case. No opportunity has been given to us of obtaining a knowledge of the actual state of the case by telegraphic communication." In reply to the complaint that the measure was being carried by an official majority, he wished to know, "what course was taken by the other native members of the Council?" We fail to understand what connection this remark has with the root of the question. The Council consists of twenty members, of whom only four are native gentlemen. Of these four, one voted for the passing of the measure, one said "he could not see his way to support the Bill," and two voted *against* the passing of the Bill. But the main question as to the passing of the Bill by an official majority, could not be contradicted by the Premier. As Sir Stafford Northcote puts it, "the subtle distinctions raised by the Prime Minister are really not quite worthy of the occasion." Mr. Gladstone wanted to administer a sharp rebuke to Sir Herbert Maxwell for bringing this matter before the House of Commons, but Sir Stafford Northcote clearly showed that the matter was of great urgency, and Sir Herbert was fully justified in moving the adjournment in order to bring the case before Parliament. Sir Herbert afterwards begged leave to withdraw his motion, but the leave was refused, and the motion was nagatived without a division.

The debate in the House of Lords was more regular, but was equally unsatisfactory. The Secretary of State had armed himself with a telegram from the Viceroy to answer the charges made against the course adopted by His Excellency in hurrying on the measure. The telegram was produced before the House. It has never been our lot to read such an unique document. Let the reader judge for himself. We reproduce the telegrams of the Secretary of State to the Viceroy and his reply thereto :

"*From Secretary of State, 10th March*, 1885.—"Statement telegraphed by Durbhunga made in Parliament that you are pressing through Rent Bill without giving time for translation into vernacular; reason given that you must go to Simla. What shall I reply."

He received the following reply :—

"*From the Viceroy, dated and received 11th March 1885.*—"Your telegram 10th. Statement absolutely unfounded. Bill aleady twice translated into vernacular. Select Committee held 64 meetings. Of these, 28 held in Calcutta within last few days. Maharajah attended only seven. Committee consisted of 11 members, of whom only two go to Simla, and decided vernacular republication unnecessary, because almost all alterations were excisions favourable to zemindars and not new clauses. After Bill reported fortnight elapsed before considered by Legislative Council. First motion in Council was for suspension by zemindars' representative, which was lost by majority of 18 to 2. Two native members who do not go to Simla had voted before members of Executive Council were called upon to vote. Members representing ryots' interests voted in majority. Bill passed to-day without divison," after seven days' debate."

The Viceroy's telegram is only an abstract of the statement which he made at the extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th of March last. We have already shown in our article headed "The Viceregal Defence," that His Excellency was led into making statements which did not in any way answer the charges made against the course pursued by him. His Excellency says that the Bill was "twice translated into Vernacular." The Bill as amended by the last Select Committe was *not* translated into vernacular. The Bill which was translated into vernacular before was radically different from the one which has passed into law. Of the *eleven* members, of which the Select Committee consisted, it may be that only *two* of them go to *Simla*, but all the others, with the exception of perhaps one, left Calcutta within about three days of passing the Bill. But the question was not that the members of Select Committee wanted to hurry on the Bill, but that the Viceroy's Council wanted to have their holiday tour, and wished to get through the Bill as fast as possible, and the Viceroy in deference to their wishes hurried the Bill through the Council. Two may go to Simla, but the others went to Hydrabad, Indore, Allahabad, Lahore, England, Rawal Pindi, Darjeeling and other places. The first motion in Council for suspension by the zemindars' representative was, says the telegram, "lost by a majority of 18 to 2." If we analyse this statement, we shall find that of the eighteen members who were against suspension, 14 were included in the compact official majority. Of the remaining four, one was an ex-official, and three others wanted to leave Calcutta as fast as possible. The Earl of Kimberley said that he was informed that the alterations made by the Select Committee were not of a very serious or substantial character. We do not know how the noble Earl could make this statement. He should have known—especially as he had received a copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee—that of the 228 Sections of the Original Bill, no less than 45 had been omitted by the Select Committee, 22 wholly recast, and there were 14 new sections added, and these alterations and additions materially changed the character of the Bill. Information had reached the Secretary of State from India that both the zemindars and the raiyats were dissatisfied with the Bill, and he argued from that "that there was a strong presumption that the whole question had been treated in a fair and im-

partial manner." This reminds us of the story of the Kazi, who unable to decide as to whom a certain child belonged, ordered it to be divided into two halves, and given to the two mothers who claimed it. Lord Kimberley seeing that both the zemindars and raiyats are clamourous for justice, and seeing the Viceroy passing the Bill, hacked and mutilated as it is, to the intense dissatisfaction of the disputing parties, exclaims in self-satisfaction, "they have been served right." According to the doctrine enunciated by the noble Earl, the greater the disaffection, and dissatisfaction of the people with regard to any measure, the greater is the certainty that the obnoxious measure is dictated by sound wisdom. If an act is *universally* condemend, the inference should be that it is the ripes product of thought and care—and fair and impartial. We must confess that we are unable to comprehend the subtleties of this novel doctrine of state-craft. The Marquis of Ripon said that the time had "in his opinion come when Lord Dufferin was perfectly justified in passing the Bill. The changes which had been made in the Bill were, as his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) had explained, entirely in favor of the zemindars. *Although knowing nothing about the changes, he was inclined to think that they were likely to be too much in their favor.*" The italics are our own. We cannot understand how the Marquis of Ripon, when he was ignorant of the changes made, could suppose that whatever the alterations might have been, they must have been in favor of the zemindars. The noble Marquis should have known from his past experience that as the Legislative Council is constituted the zemindars had little or no chance of being able to get favorable alterations made in the Bill. When the noble Marquis reads the Act, he will find that he is entirely mistaken in his supposition. The Earl of Kimberley "thought it his duty at once to state that this legislation had in principle the full approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and, therefore, it was extremely improbable that he should advise Her Majesty to disallow the Bill." After such an expression of opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the zemindars may despair of getting justice done to them.

THE HERAT QUESTION.

THE Russian advance in the direction of Herat has been the subject of numerous questions in Parliament. Replying to Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville stated in the Upper House that, according to the latest reports received from Sir Peter Lumsden, the Russian outposts have occupied the Zulfikar Pass, about 20 miles south of Pul-i-khatun, Akrobat between Zulfikar and Khusklik and Sari-Yazi; and that a part of the Yulatun Turcomans has also been stationed at Pul-i-Khisti, a few miles north of Panjdeh by Colonel AliKhanoff. Her Majesty's Government remonstrated with Russia on these further forward movements in the direction of Herat; but the Russian Government declined to withdraw their advanced posts at Sari-Yazi and the Zulfikar, though they gave assurances that their officers had been ordered to carefully avoid conflicts with the Afghans. Replying to another question, Lord Kimberley said without any hesitation whatever that the places which Russia had occupied were within the territory which the Government had regarded as belonging to the dominions of the Amir of Afghanistan. In the House of Commons Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked whether the Russians had taken Panjdeh, and what was the date of the latest Russian assurance that Herat was outside the sphere of Muscovite influence. His Lordship declared that the Russians had not taken Panjdeh, though declined to give any answer to the latter part of the question. It seems, however, that the Russians have come to the decision to take Panjedeh. Well does the *Times* remark that surely Russian might have spared herself the trouble of giving further assurances to the British Government that she does not intend to attack Herat, as the pledges regarding Merv are too recent, not to mention many previous ones about other places in Central Asia, to admit any further deception as to their value.

There can no longer be any doubt as to the present views of the Russian Foreign Office on the Afghan delimitation question. M. Lessar, the Russian agent lately sent to London, took part in a discussion on the Afghan Frontier Question at a meeting of the Westminister Debating Society. M. Lessar, in the course of his speech, said: "There was no intention of going to Herat or of advancing the frontier nearer to that city than it was now proposed to do in order to include that which was absolutely necessary to Russia. The Russians, he believed, were still at Pul-i-Khatun, and he had not heard of their alleged march to Panjdeh. It must be remembered that the old line as proposed left them with nothing but sand and desert, and he urged that the lands capable of affording pasturage and the salt lakes which the line asked for would enclose were absolute necessities to them. This district, too, which was now uninhabited was geographically a part of Russian Turkestan. That line once ascertained they were prepared to declare that they had no wish to go nearer to Herat, and his Government were quite ready to regard Afghanistan as an integral part of the British Indian Empire." Now, the frontier line claimed by Russia includes Panjdeh. The Russian theory about the debateable territory is that it forms an inteagral part of the Turcoman district of Merv. It is asserted that Panjdeh, as well as the whole tract of country extending from Murchah to the oasis of Merv, was formerly incorporated by the Khan of Khiva into the Turcoman country, and that consequently the Russians, as the actual possessors of Merv, have the right to look upon this territory as their property. Professor Araminius Vambery, the greatest living authority on Central Asian affairs, has conclusively shown that the Russian claim on Panjdeh is utterly unfounded. In a letter to the *Times* the learned Professor says:—"The fact is simply this. In the time of the Khivan ruler Allah-Kuli Khan (1826-1841) the Usbegs of Khiva had succeeded in extending their forays from the Turcoman country to the Upper Murghab and had forced a large portion of the Djemsshidis, then subjects of Afghanistan, to migrate to Koktcheg in the Khanate of Khiva. On that occasion the Usbegs had penetrated even beyond Panjdeh, as far as Bala Murghab but they returned at once to Merv without retaining any of the said places. The same happened in the time of Mahamed Emir Khan (1843-1855); and since forays or temporary inroads in a country cannot be taken for a permanent conquest, the Upper Murghab—neither Panjdeh nor Sari-Yazi—cannot be looked on as belonging to the Turcoman country *i. e.*, to Merv; and the Russians are again drifting into one of those dilemmas which are based upon the principle 'My will is my right.' The argument that the territory claimed by her is absolutely necessary to her is based on ethnological grounds. It is pretended that because the Saler Turcomans are now Russian subjects, therefore every bit of Afghan territory to which they have been permitted to send their cattle for grazing belongs of right to the Russian Empire. Such a plea, as Sir Douglas Forsyth points out, is not supported by appeal to facts. He says:—"Take the instance of the nomad Kirghiz who wander over the Pamir and the pasture-grounds of Kokan and Kashgar. Amir Yakub Beg made no claim to the Pamir in consequence of the Kirghiz occupying the pasture-grounds of the Altai and the slopes of the Kuenluen. Nor did the Khan of Kokan or even the Russians, try to pursue the Kirghiz into Kashgar. Numerous instances of nomad tribes wandering from one jurisdiction to another can be cited, without this being considered a reason for a powerful Kingdom swallowing up a weaker neighbour." This is, however, the law of mankind, both primitive as well as civilised, and change can scarcely be looked forward on this side the millennium. It is the powerful that always complains of the insecurity of its frontiers, and then destroys the weak. It has been so from the days of Cain and will last long enough in spite of moralists. The simple truth is, that the frontier line claimed by Russia is dictated by earth-hunger and nothing else. The English may denounce her for her insatiable covetousness, but then she is merely doing in Central Asia what John Bull had done in India.

Though the Russian forces have not yet actually occupied Panjdeh, it is no secret that the Cossacks are only two or three miles from that place; and it is feared that they may seize it by a *coup de main*. As the *Times* remakrs, never was aggression more unprovoked than in the present case, and never was there a more discourteous disregard of all the obligations that guide the relations of countries on friendly terms. Negotiations are still going on between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh; and we fervently hope there will have a favourable issue. The demand made by the British Government that Russian outposts should be withdrawn from the positions already occupied has been virtually abandoned; and it is generally believed that the St. Petersburgh Government will not force a quarrel upon England at the present moment. Russia herself first proposed a delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, and her proposal was accepted with alacrity by the British Government. Pending the decision of the Commission she should have remained where she was but, strange to say, the very area which it was proposed should become the subject of negotiations was summarily annexed. The non-appearance of the Russian Commissioner is justified on the ground that Sir Peter Lumsden had been inciting the Afghans to occupy positions far in advance of their proper frontiers. This statement is not borne out by facts. The Afghans were in occupation of Panjdeh, which has always been regarded as theirs, six months before the arrival of English officers on Afghan territory. Because Russia has annexed Merv and occupied Sarakhs, she has therefore a right to look upon all the territory inhabited by Turcoman tribes as her property, is an assumption which is utterly false and untenable.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

THE welcome news received from Madras week before last, that four Hindus have enlisted, or rather have been permitted to enlist in the Duke's own Volunteer Artillery, had filled us with the hope—vain as it seems now—that our European fellow subjects have, fortunately for themselves and the country, begun to get the better of their groundless prejudices. A subsequent telegram, however, dispels the delusion, and shows that we stand pretty nearly where we did, and have not advanced a step further. It is stated that although Major Branson, commander of the Volunteer Artillery, himself has admitted native gentlemen into the corps, Col. Ross Church, the commandant of the Volunteers, objects to it, and Major Branson has received an anonymous communication, that if the natives were admitted, the European, Anglo-Indian, and for aught we know, the Eurasian members, would resign. We are not aware whether the Government would think of attaching any very great importance to communications like these. We hear that the matter is now before the Government, and it is needless to say that its decision will be watched by the native community, throughout the country, with the greatest interest, and we may add anxiety. It would be idle to attempt to surmise as to what the decision of the Government will be; but we may hazard the inference that Major Branson must have thought it his duty to communicate with the Government and the military authorities before taking the initiative, and could not have permitted the native gentlemen to enlist, if any unfavourable reply had been received. Supposing that to be the case, and there seems to be no reason to suppose anything to the contrary, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the Government will now veer round and disallow the enlistment of these gentlemen or of the numerous others, who may be, in fact who are, anxious to follow the praiseworthy example of their fellow-countrymen. It struck us as remarkable when the welcome news was first received, that it should have been reserved for Mr. Grant Duff, one of the most unpopular and best abused Governors the country ever had, to take the initiative in doing a thing at once so wise, statesmanlike and popular. This

single and ostensibly unimportant measure has raised Mr. Duff very much in the estimation of the people, and there is every indication that he has already begun largely to share in popular respect and regard. Even his enemies cannot but give him credit as an administrator of exceptional strength of mind, all other faults notwithstanding, and we can only hope that his strength of mind will be amply displayed now, as on the most fitting occasion. It is not at all to be wondered at that Colonel Church's objection has causad much dissatisfaction among our countrymen, and a strong movement is being made to get the Government permission for volunteering. The *Hindu*, one of the leading journals of Madras, urges the admission of natives into the volunteer *corps*, and says the rejection of their offer would be a great political blunder. It is very encouraging to learn that official Europeans are favourably disposed, and feel pleased at the unmistakable manifestation of the loyalty of the natives. Under circumstances like these it would be the height of unwisdom on the part of the Government to negative the measure it has already sanctioned at the unreasonable cry of a set of anonymous correspondents.

There is no legal disability, if we remember right, in the way of natives enlisting as volunteers, and if natives are not to be permitted to be volunteers, it must be in deference to the caprices of a number of thoughtless and clamorous non-official Europeans, who are pleased to think that they bestow an inestimable boon on the Government and the people, by graciously consenting to undertake the defence of the country as amateur warriors. It is we suppose to be understood by implication, that by a strange inexplicable process they will be utterly unnerved and unfitted for the glorious work they have voluntarily undertaken, as soon as the children of the soil are someway or other associated with them. Strangely enough, however, their sturdier breathern of the regular army, do not seem to take the same rational view of affairs. Instead of feeling a sort of debility creeping on them at the very sight of the native brethern-at-arms, they feel all the more strengthened and reinforced by their association, and in proof of this, it is only necessary to allude to the recent doings in Egypt and Afganisthan, if not to more remote occurances. It cannot, therefore, be that the objection to the admission of natives to the existing volunteer corps, is based on the ground of their want of valour or physical hardihood. No body in his senses would ever think of urging that the brothers, friends and relatives of the heroic members of the Madras or Sikh Infantry or the Bengal Cavalry are unfit to undertake military duties even as volunteers, because, forsooth, they have not chosen for themselves the profession of arms, and have unfortunately received the blessings of education. The reason of this unreasonable objection, is to be sought elsewhere, namely in deep rooted race-prejudices, the existence of which is deeply to be deplored.

We can well understand, that if the non-officials blindly persist in their unreasonable objection, it will not be a very smooth task for even a Governor of Mr. Grant Duff's strength of purpose to arrange for the enlistment of natives in the existing volunteer corps. And such an arrangement would be extremely undesirable on various grounds. The unavoidable difference of opinion and mutual dislike would materially affect the efficiency of the corps, and will prevent the natives who must as a matter of course, enter as inefficients, from ever becoming efficients, because they will be made the laughing stock of the malicious, owing to any little shortcomings attendant on all beginners. If, therefore, there is no hope of the Europeans waiving their objections, we would urge the formation of independent volunteer corps, if sufficient numbers are forthcoming. Because our European fellow citizens are pleased to object to our admission to their corps, is there any reason why we should not be volunteers at all? The Hindus are as loyal as any body else, and that requires no demonstration. Why then should we not be permitted to serve our country and our gracious Sovereign in our humble way, provided we are ready and willing to do so? In the whole range of the law there is nothing to prevent us from enlisting in the regular army or in the volunteer corps. If our sturdier brethern are permitted to spend their blood freely in foreign battle fields for the honour and safety of England, is it just, is it prudent, is it wise, we ask, to alienate our loyal educated men from the common cause, by disallowing them to prepare for their country's defence in a fashion becoming a good and loyal citizen? For once, we hope, the Government both here and in the other Presidences, will rise above all petty jealousies and unworthy race-prejudices, and allow the formation of independent native volunteer corps. In Madras, we understand, there is already a large number of gentlemen anxious to enter the infantry corps. In Patna, we learn, the native members of the local bar and several other native gentlemen of respectability signified their wishes of forming a volunteer corps. In Bombay, our Parsee and Marhatta friends would be only too glad to enlist as soon as facilities are afforded, and in Bengal there are hundreds of young men of birth, education and character who are willing to enlist if the Government will only let them do so. We can well understand the reasons which actuate the natives of Bengal in not coming to the fore before their time and patiently waiting to see what turn matters happen to take. Times without number has the gratuitous credit of big talkers and small doers been given to our countrymen. For once they are determined to show that they mean to be quite the reverse and we honour their determination.

Six years ago, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, the Parsees of Bombay and Poona obtained permission to enlist as volunteers, and inspite of the usual objections, several volunteer corps in the Bombay Presidency own Parsee members. Lord Lytton did not then see the desirability of allowing the formation of a separate corps, for reasons not very clear. But the state of affairs has undergone material changes since, and the time has come when the laudable efforts of the natives to serve their country and their Sovereign should not be frustrated any longer. With the enlightened and liberal statesman like Lord Dufferin at the head of the Administration the Government will have no difficulty in recognising the importance of the question and the extreme undesirability of unnecessarily causing dissatisfaction in a large number of our educated people whose loyalty may be turned to good account in time of need.

It is fortunate that Mr. Grant Duff has taken the initiative exactly at the time when the Imperial Government has sanctioned the organisation of a Volunteer Force for India. The Reserve according to a Bombay telegram received by the *Statesman* is to consist of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians. But we refused to believe that the Government will any longer persist in making this sort of invidious distinction, and we are glad to find that we were not mistaken. Even if native Christians alone were to be exclusively allowed the privilege we would have hailed it as the recognition of an important principle, namely that natives as such are no longer disqualified from serving as volunteers. And when the principle is once recognised, the British Government, the cardinal maxim of whose political creed is religious toleration in all its aspects, could not think of observing such a distinction.

Now that the Government is seriously, and very properly too, thinking of supplementing the standing army by a well organised Volunteer Force, it would be the height of imprudence to allow the invidious distinction we have noticed above, to continue any longer. The unmerited slur on the loyalty of our educated countrymen should be at once removed. Patriotic Indians are as much anxious for the *prestige* and honor of England as any patriotic Englishman, simply because their interests are intimately bound up together. As the *Hindu* of Madras properly remarks "the time is such that any hesitation to take the people into confidence will be indicative of a fatal mistake in policy." Let us but participate in the defence of our hearth and home in any humble sphere of action that may be within our power, and the Government will never have cause to repent.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

THE vexed problem of the possibility or otherwise of England holding India in governance for the sole benefit of the inhabitants of this country, and for their benefit only, has so long been before the public that every one has become familiar with it, without in any way being wiser as to what may be its real import and without having the slightest idea as to whether there is the least probability of its ever being fully understood and satisfactorily solved. It is for this reason that the public has, rightly enough, come to look upon such tall talk as mere bombast, deserving no more than a bare passing notice, and not entitled to any serious attention, because it has come to learn at a bitter cost, that there are no very great chances of any legitimate expectations that discussions of problems like these naturally give rise to, being even partially realized. In time and out of time, public men big and small, have constantly harped on the same chord, till they are weary and weary, and failure and disappointment have made them sick at heart. But broken in spirit though one may be, it does one's heart good to see men of the stamp of Mr. William Digby, late of Madras, volunteer their valuable services in the cause of the advancement of India, and proclaim in stentorian voice the righteous principles, which, and which alone, ought to be the "root-principles" of the British Indian Administration. But after the bitter experiences of recent years, it would be sheer folly and madness, to entertain the expectation, even for a moment, that the notes of wailing, however plaintive, have any chance of catching official ears, and of creating any favourable impression on tough stubborn official minds inured to the miseries and woes of the hundreds of thousands of their fellow-men and fellow-subjects whose destiny has been entrusted to their tender mercies. If succour and relief, in the proper sense of the terms, are ever to reach the suffering Indian people, it must be from the distant shores beyond the seas, and not from the cool shady retreats of the British Indian administrators of justice, high up the hills. To the sympathetic English public, and not to the hardened Indian official, one must look up for even-handed justice; and there is some chance of Mr. Digby's generous appeal being responded to because he has dedicated his valuable work entitled "India for the Indians—and for England," to the English public. The title itself is suggestive, and implies that the true maxim should be that Providence has entrusted India to England's care and mercy, primarily and principally for the benefit of the former. But alas! how few Englishmen understand this and how fewer still are ready to act up to it. Mr. Digby dedicates his book to the people of England with the humble yet strong hope that the more completely they know the poor oppressed and down-trodden people of India, the more thoroughly will they desire that their fellow subjects in the far East should fully share in the liberties, rights, and privileges which they themselves enjoy. It is needless for us to say how fondly and devoutly do all true lovers of their country share in Mr. Digby's righteous expectation, because they are confident that England, speaking through her great commoners and her powerful nobles can secure justice to India if she will. Nor should we apprehend that appeals to the noble and generous instincts of the British nation will always be in vain. Mr. Digby has, in common with us, great faith in the strong sense of justice of the English people, and in their passionate desire to right the wrongs with which they may be made acquainted. It is to them and for them that Mr. Digby's narrative of facts is written, and it is to them that this appeal for justice has been made. We heartily share in the expectation that the present political status of India

will not fail, if once rightly explained, to deeply move the emotions of the enlightened British public. We verily believe with Mr. Digby that, if two or three only of the political apostles of the day, whose power to educate and influence the masses of their countrymen is beyond question, would but master the Indian problem themselves, become deeply impressed with a sense of the magnitude of the issues at stake and of the possibility of a remedy being found, and would let their hearts be touched and their reason stirred,—then the time would be short between the recognition of the work to be done and an earnest attempt made to do it. The English people, rightly approached, Mr. Digby observes, are peculiarly susceptible to appeals to their higher natures, and we can only trust that Mr. Digby's appeal *will* approach them rightly. We have only to adapt our information to the language of the English people, and to translate the important facts now made obscure in official jargon, and unapprehended by any but a few experts, into plain English speech, to secure for the dumb and down-trodden Princes and people of India a free nation's appreciative sympathy and warm succour. If any illustration of the capability of the English people for real sympathy with the people of India were needed, it would amongst others, be found in the fact that an important democratic English constituency has had the courage and high-mindedness to choose an Indian gentleman, as a candidate for Parliamentary honours.

In announcing the publication of this important little volume we said in a previous issue that it would be anxiously looked forward to, and after having had the opportunity of looking at it, though only in a cursory manner, all that we need say is that it would be doing a great injustice to the author as well as to the public to pronounce the stereotyped tame formula that "the book will amply repay perusal." The book is happily conceived throughout, well written, with an array of well-arranged facts and figures, the accuracy of which it is not easy to question or controvert. What speaks very creditably of the work is that it is written in a thoughtful business like manner, which simply commands respect, and not in a ranting, saucy demagoguish style which would have seriously taken away from the value of the author's observations, and would be materially damaging to the interests of those for whom the author is supposed to hold the brief. Having spent the greater part of his Indian career in the Southern Presidency, Mr. Digby's observations are principally based on facts relating to that Presidency, but apply with equal correctness to all other parts of India. Mr. Digby, it will be membered rendered very important services to the Madras Presidency, as Honorary Secretary to the Indian Famine Fund in 1877-78, and is the author of the well-known and useful work entitled "Famine Compaign in Southern India." His observations, therefore, on the economic position of the country, and especially famines, are deserving of the most serious attention of our officials, who unfortunately are now-a-days too frequently called upon to deal with this question. His racy but severe remarks on one of his colleagues in the Famine Campaign—in fact one of the chiefs of the Campaign—the redoubtable Sir Richard Temple, will, we are sure, be heartily enjoyed; but it is to be hoped that the versatile knight has not deserved the opprobrium attaching to the now notorious phrase "Temple Diet." Mr. Digby's observations in the second part of the book relating to thirty years administration of the State of Hydrabad, and his suggestions of reform in that connection are deserving of the highest consideration, specially in the present complicated condition of things in that State. Mr. Digby considers various questions of importance which it is impossible for us to notice at length. We can refer only to some of them in a remote way, in order to indicate the general drift of his book. The costliness of British as compared with Native Indian Administration, cruel methods of taxation necessitated by British costliness, the harm done to the Indian Exchequer by the abolition of customs duties on cotton goods, protective duties in the colonies and customs charges in England, poverty of the British Indian people, and the effect of the English administration to increase the price of food, are some of the principal questions discussed in the book, and they have been discussed in a broad, unbiassed and states-man-like manner which ought to readily commend them to the notice of the authorities, and to the attention of the people for whose information the book has been written. Some of these important questions, as treated by Mr. Digby, we may notice more at length hereafter. It is impossible to do justice to Mr. Digby's book in the course of a single article. and we would ask those who are anxious to inform themselves about these important matters to read the book carefully, and we would like to see the book in the hands of all Englishmen and Anglo-Indians who care to know any thing about the enormous injustice that is being everyday done to India under the garb of protective civilization, and, shall we add, high-pressure legislation.

The English people, says Mr. Digby, have now and again been favoured with opportunities to render service to humanity. But they never had so great an opportunity, or one yielding such rich results, as they now possess in restoring India to the Indians, while, at the same time uniting it by a silken cord of mutual esteem, affection and profit with the British Empire. We are not yet ready to participate in the sweet Utopian dream in which Mr. Digby thus indulges. We would be content with much less. Do justice to India and no more nor no less. And in that view we cordially join in inviting all Englishmen to note carefully the facts that Mr. Digby's book discloses, and to prosecute their studies "without haste and without rest" and not to pause until the rights, liberties and privileges of the Queens' English subjects are shared by the Queen-Empress' Indian subjects.

We do not know who is to blame for the want in Great Britain of knowledge, or for the dissemination of incomplete and, therefore, incorrect knowledge respecting Indian affairs. Mr. Digby holds the India Office largely responsible for the ignorance of the British Public respecting our affairs, and we have no doubt that he is correct to a certain extent. The following passage taken from the writings of Sir Louis Mallet, the permanent Under-Secretary at the India office, in 1875, seems to speak anywise but creditably about that Office. Sir Louis Mallet in the Report of the Famine Commission (East India) says, "Now I am compelled to say that, since I have been connected with the India office, I have found just as strong a repugnance to the adoption of adequate measures for the collection of a comprehensive and well-digested set of facts as to the recognition of general principles. The India Office constituted as it is in England and joined to a pure despotism in India is not the exact machinery of Goverhment from which the British public might fairly expect to be correctly informed about the true state of affairs in India." Let it, therefore, be generally understood in England that the India Office in its statements respecting India is not to be implicitly trusted, because as Mr. Digby quotes appropriately

> "Where self the trembling balance holds
> 'Tis seldom right adjusted."

But it is idle to hold the India Office alone responsible for this state of things. It behoves our countrymen to organise measures, such as have been recently initiated at Bombay—and which, if successfully carried out, will remove a long felt desideratum to keep the British public constantly informed about the true state of facts—and not to allow people of the stamp of a certain well-known correspondent to a leading English newspaper to mislead public opinion by garbled telegrams and letters full of fictions and grandmother's stories. We have heard a good deal of starting a paper in Indian interest and the location of a permanent Indian delegate in England. It is on measures like these and not on questionable official reports that we must depend for "rightly approaching" the British public. So long as that is not done, Mr. Cross's admission that the reduction or abolition of Salt Duty in India is as welcome as the Repeal of the Corn Laws in England, or the assertion that under British governance forty millions of people are, year after year, in a state of chronic starvation, will, we are afraid, not count for much. And if the present state of ignorance regarding Indian affairs is to be entirely done away with we must expect it to be due solely to the intelligent criticism of an independent public. It is as a valuable contribution to the creation and formation of such an intelligent and independent public opinion that we hail Mr. Digby's book with sincere pleasure. But the ranks of noble philanthropists of the stamp of Mr. Digby are as yet too thin, and there seems little probability of able-bodied and strong-limbed recruits turning up seasonably, notwithstanding Mr. Digby's invitation. Speaking of Mr. Cross, the present Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Digby says, if the powers that be in St. James' Park are too strong for him as they were for Sir Louis Mallet, will he retire from the important position he occupies and make room for those who are endeavouring to ensure the fulfilment of the promises so frequently made to the Indian people?" Promises will for a long time remain unredeemed, and it will be long, very long, before the far-thought-of policy of restoring India to the Indians may be carried out. What India demands now and has a right to look to, is justice, bare justice and nothing short of justice. But even bare justice will continue to be denied to her so long as the arbiters of her fate have not accepted the noble maxim that Lord Northbrook ennunciated some years ago. "There is one simple test which we may apply to all Indian questions; let us never forget that it is our duty to govern India, *not for our own profit and advantage* BUT FOR THE Benefit OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT THE last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Ferries Regulation Bill and the Local Self-Government Bill, were passed.

THE AMIR arrived at Rawal Pindi on Tuesday last. The ceremony of his reception at the Railway Station, and the procession to his house were completely spoiled by the wet weather. Owing to incessant rain the Durbar and the Review could not be held on the days appointed. According to the present programme a grand review of the troops and march past is to be held to-day. In the forenoon, to-morrow, there will be field manœuvres and sham fight on the Khanna plain. The Durbar will be held at noon on Wednesday in the Vice-regal Camp. Weather, we hear, is clear now.

THE Amir paid a visit to the Viceroy on Thursday last, and a conference of three hours duration was held. Nothing is positively known of what took place at the meeting, but quidnuncs believe that the result of the meeting was not very satisfactory. We do not attach the slightest importance to such unfounded rumours.

THE DEATH of Baba Chandra Sekhar Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Culna, is universally mourned. He was an ornament of the Subordinate Executive Service, and his sterling good qualities endeared him to all classes of society. His literary attainments were of a high order, and his contributions to the Bengali literature of the period were greatly appreciated by competent critics. His death has left a gap in the Executive Service which cannot be easily filled up.

WE HAVE received a copy of Messrs. Thacker's Directory for 1885. It is rich in every branch this year. It gives all the information which a man of business may possibly want, with a fulness and accuracy which reflect great credit on the compilers. The usefulness of Thacker's Directory is increasing every year, and we congratulate the managers of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., on the success they have achieved in getting up their invaluable Directory.

THEFTS have become very common in the northern part of the town. We hope the police authorities will make an investigation into the matter.

HOPES are entertained of a satisfactory settlement of the Central Asian question :

London, 1*st April*—The Marquis of Hartington, in the House of Commons (March 31) said that it was inexpedient to make a statement with reference to the progress of the negotiations between England and Russia before the Easter recess, and his lordship deprecated any discussion on the subject, in view of the sensitive feeling which exists in England, Russia and India. His lordship said that our military preparations were not intended as a menace to Russia in order to influence negotiations between the two countries. Instructions, he said, have been sent to the Viceroy sufficient to guide him in his negotiations with the Amir. Under these circumstances, his lordship said, he could only repeat the assurance given by Russia, that her troops will not further advance, and on the other hand British officers had advised Amir's officers also not to advance; but had advised the Amir not to withdraw his troops from their present positions. His lordship also informed the House that the Russian Ambassador had given assurances that the reply of his Government was of a conciliatory character.

London, 1*st April* (6 P.M.)—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph (April 1) stating that the Russian reply to Lord Granville's despatch of the 16th ultimo is very satisfactory. The Russian Government cordially accepts Earl Granville's proposed zone in the debateable land, and accepts the principle that the frontier shall not be drawn further south than Karez Elias and Chaman-i-Baid, or north than Shir Tepe and Sari-Yari. The despatch only suggests a slight extension of the zone in view of topographical and ethnographical conditions.

It is generally expected that these proposals will be accepted by England, but in official circles the tone is less hopeful.

It is reckoned that there are now 50,000 Russian troops on the line between Baku, Askabad, and Sarakhs. Daghestan has been denuded of its garrison to meet the exigency.

THE Calcutta Corporation has decided to place a full length portrait of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E. in the Municipal Hall. This is a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious statesman whose services to the Calcutta Municipality were simply invaluable.

THE NEWS from the Soudan is that the Cavalry made a reconnoisance as far as Tamai (April 1,) where they discovered a large force of the enemy. A battle was expected to take place at Tamai on Friday last. Reuter telegraphs :

Suakin, April 3, 11-30 A. M.—Our special correspondent, who accompanied the reconnoitring party to Tamai yesterday, (April 2) telegraphs at 7 A.M. from the hill overlooking Tamai as follows :—' Reconnoitring party returned last evening to Suakin, after finding only a few of the enemy in this neighbourhood. A force, consisting of a brigade of Guards, Marines, the Berkshire Regiment, Australians and Sikhs, will take up a position at Tamai to-day at a spot where water can be obtained. The rest of the troops will follow as soon as a good supply of water is secured. The enemy fired a few shots into our camp during the night, killing one man and wounding two others. A force to-day will reconnoitre towards Tamanieb.

Tamai, April 3, 3 P.M.—The British force advanced and occupied this place to-day, the enemy retiring after two hours' desultory firing. As but little drinkable water is to be found here, our troops are returning to Suakin. It is now intended to proceed as quickly as possible with the construction of the railway to Handoub, and then to move a force there to await Osman Digma's attack. Our loss to-day consisted of one man killed, and one officer and ten men wounded ; the enemy's loss was also slight.

WE WISH to draw attention to two recent and very important rulings, bearing on certain provisions of the Stamp Act. The first is a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, arising out of certain prosecutions by the Collector of Calcutta against persons who at the time of receiving payment of money in satisfaction of a debt, simply used to note the fact of such payment, by an entry in the *khata* book of the party making the payment, and making a reference to the transaction which was the occasion of the debt. The entry used to be merely signed and no separate receipt was granted to the person making the payment, except this unstamped entry in the *khata* book. This mode of doing business prevails in the Bazar, and no separate receipt is ever granted or asked for. On a reference from the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Justice Tottenham and Mr. Justice Ghose have held that an entry like this in the *khata* book is a "receipt" within the meaning of Section 3, Clause 117, since it is meant to operate as a receipt, and as such requires a stamp.

The other is a Full Bench ruling of the Madras High Court and is of greater interest to the general community. It has been ruled that a letter acknowledging the receipt of sums of money above twenty rupees, is a "receipt" within the meaning of the Stamp Act, and the neglect to stamp such a letter is an offence under section 61 of the Act. A letter like this has been held to be "an instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped" and the penalty attaching to the offence is a fine which might extend to five hundred rupees.

THE FOLLOWING is a tabular statement showing the results of the B. L. Examination held in February last :

Names of Colleges.		First division		Second division.	TOTAL.
Metropolitan Institution		3	...	31	34
Presidency College	...	2	...	11	13
City	,,	2	...	6	8
Dacca	,,	2	...	5	7
Patna	,,	1	...	6	7
Hughly	,,	0	...	4	4
Rajshaye	,,	0	...	2	2
Krishnaghur	,,	0	...	1	1
Ravenshaw	,,	0	...	1	1

It will be seen from the above that the Metropolitan Institution heads the list, and passes by far the largest number. We congratulate the veteran founder of the Institution on the brilliant results achieved by the students of his College.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq. District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jough's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs wern a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy, employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil ; and now the patients are strong and fat ; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible ; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Helborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Jodoo Nath Das, Manickgunge	13	4	0
,, Bany Madub Gangoly, Mean Meer	10	0	0
,, Kristo Gopal, Punchtopee	13	4	0
,, Rajendro Nath Ghose, Naigaon	4	6	0
,, Buddi Nath Chowdry, Chanduria	12	10	0
,, Kissory Mohan Chowdry, Mymensing	13	4	0
,, Jogendra Nath Mullick, Midnapore	6	10	0
,, Jogendra Nata Banerjee, Morar road, Central India	1	5	0
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,, Kristo Chunder Das, Lohardaga	13	4	0
,, Doorgadas Nundee, Rohika	13	4	0
,, Kadar Nath Dutt, Furreedpore	6	10	0
,, Hurri Mohun Guho, Cammillah	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*April* 1*st* 1885.

General—26th March—Mr C A Kelly, Dist and Sess Judge, Noakholly, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Dinagepore, during absence of Mr L B B King.

Mr W H M Gun, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Noakholly, during absence on deputn of Mr C A Kelly.

27th March—Mr W D Blyth, C S, reported his departure from India on leave on the 27th Febry last.

28th March—Baboo Bhupati Chuckerbutty, M A, B L, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Howrah.

This cancels order of 24th inst, apptg him to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr in the Tipperah dist.

Baboo Satis Chundra Bose, B A, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Tipperah.

This cancels order of 24th inst, apptg him to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr in Sarun.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Tempy Deputy Magte and Depy Colr Silligoree, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr R M Waller, Depy Comr, third grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

Mr C M W Brett, Asst Magte and Colr and Munsif, is posted to the sudder station of 24-Perghs dist.

Mr Brett is also to act in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr C E Buckland, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 22nd inst.

30th March—Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr F R S Collier, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, on special duty, to act as Depy Comr of Manbhoom, during absence, on leave, of Mr A L Clay.

Mr. A R Cadell, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna temply to have charge of the Barh sub-divn of that dist, during absence on furlough of Mr R H Anderson.

Baboo Khudiram Poddar, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr C F Worsley Addnl Comr, Patna Divn, furlough for five months and fifteen days from 15th May 1885, or subsequent date.

31st March—Moulvie Syed Ameer Hossein Offg Presidency Magte, Calcutta, to be a member of the Central Examination Committee Calcutta.

Mr W Grindly, Asst Magte and Colr, Sewan, Sarun, furlough for nineteen months from 5th prox.

Mr A Ahmed, Asst Magte and Colr, Monghyr, leave up to 9th May next, from date he availed himself of it.

Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajmehal, Sonthal Perghs, is transfd to the sudder station of Monghyr.

Mr F W J Rees, Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, on leave, is promoted to first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 10th Jany last, vice the Hon'ble W Macpherson.

Mr J G Charles, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be a Dist and Seess Judge, 2nd grade, from 10th Jany last, vice Mr F W Rees Mr Charles will continue to be employed on his present deputn.

Mr T D Reighton, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, temply to be a Dist and Sess Judge, second grade, from 13th Jany to 28th March, 1885, inclusive.

Mr J Crawfurd, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Nudden, to be a Dist and Sess Judge, second grade, from 26th inst, vice Mr J G Charles.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Permanent Establishment Public Works Department a Sub-Overseer 3rd Grade on a salary of Rs. 25 per month, with usual travelling allowance as per Code rules. The candidate must be qualified in Surveying and Levelling and must be able to correspond and submit accounts in English. The successful candidate will be appointed in the first instance on probation for six months only.

2. All applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 30th proximo.

3. The applicants should forward certificates of age with their applications.

C. TAYLOR,
Executive Engineer,
Brahmini Byturni Division.

Cuttack, the 28th March 1885.

WANTED.

A Head-Clerk for the Kamrup Cadastral Survey Settlement Office for three months with prospects of being made permanent. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to the Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Rangia via Gouhati.

CHANDRA KANT SEN,
Sub-Deputy Collector,
For Extra-Asst. Commr.

Rangia,
The 25th March 1885.

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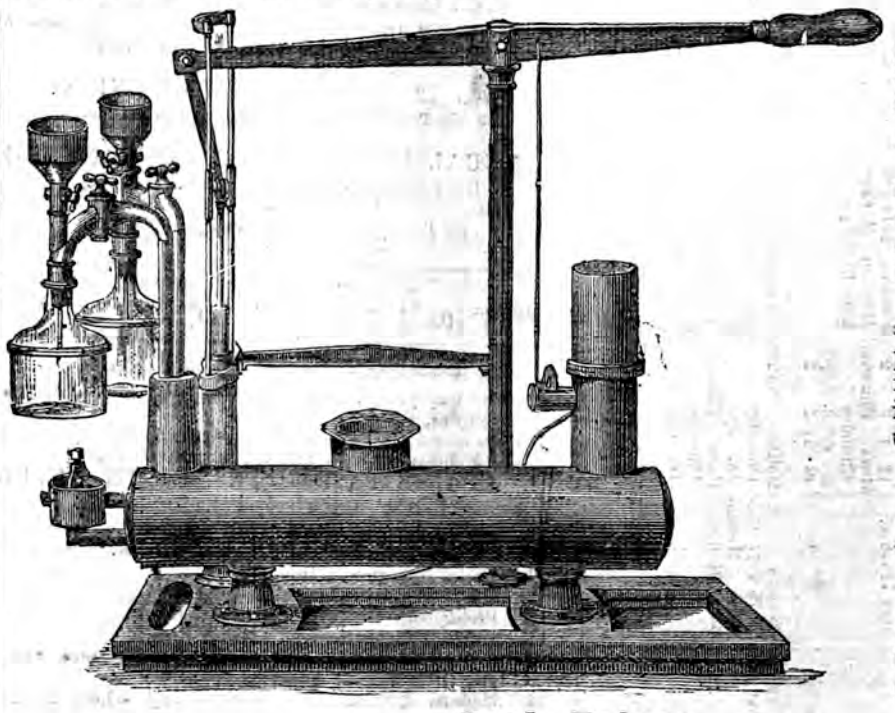

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Execution Case No. 2 of 1885.

Ananda Nath Sen and others.....*Decreeholders.*

Vrs.

Modhu Sudan Choudry and Haru Chunder Choudry .....*J. debtors.*

The undermentioned mahals borne in the Rev. roll of the Collectorate of Dinagepur belonging to the Judgement debtors are to be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Dinagepur at 1 P. M. on the 4th day of May 1885 in execution of decree obtained by the aforesaid decreeholders against the aforesaid J. debtors.

1	2	3	5	6
Tauji No.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Government Revenue of the entire Mahals.	Proportionate Govt. Revenue of the shares.	REMARKS.
28	Kismat Pergunnahs Jahangirpur.	Revenue Sa. Rs. 3101-0-2½ Majuan Moshahara 796-0-0.	Revenue 1214-7-8 Majuan Mushahara 31-0-4½ Revenue 1214-7-8 Majuan Mashahara 31-0-4½	The two shares of the Mahal in 4 are to be sold.
40	Kismat Pergunnahs Jahangirpur.	Revenue Sa. Rs. 3176-7-7½ Majuan Mashahara 796-0-0.	Revenue 3120-10-4 1c. 1k. 10*Lit.* Majuan Mashahara 79-9-8. Revenue 3120-10-4 1c. 1k. 10*Lit.* Majuan Mashahara 79-9-8	Do.

Names of debtors and their interest in the Mahals.

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Hara Chunder Choudry *g. c. k. danti.* 12 1 2 2

Madhu Sudan Choudry 1a. 12*g.*
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J. B. GANGULY,
Sub-Judge of Dinagepur.

NOTICE.

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35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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20	32	2 0	34	14 0	38 14 0		20
25	36	0 0	40	0 0	46 0 0		25
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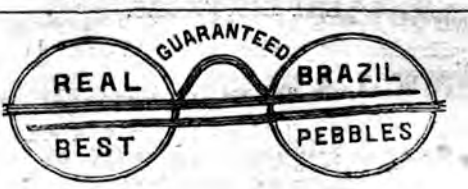

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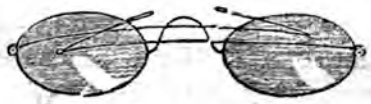

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